

# PLAN STRIKE OF 800,000 HERE; GOMPERS SUMMONS LEADERS

## BIGGEST OF ALL BRIDGE SPANS COLLAPSES AS IT IS RAISED AT QUEBEC; 25 LIVES LOST

Five-Thousand-Ton Section of \$17,000,000 Structure Drops Into the River.

THOUSANDS SEE IT FALL

70 Lives Were Lost When Part of Same Structure Fell Before.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—The gigantic new central span of the Quebec Bridge, the largest cantilever structure in the world, collapsed and fell from a height of fifteen feet into the St. Lawrence River while being hoisted into place to-day.

Ninety men were on the span as it was being slowly hoisted into place. At 1 o'clock this afternoon it was said that twenty-five of these were lost.

Several thousand spectators, including many members of the Cabinet and Parliament, were gathered on vessels furnished by the Canadian Government. American tourists crowded hundreds of other boats of all classes. Eminent American authorities on bridge building and members of the Australian Parliament returning home after visiting in Europe also were at the scene, and river traffic for ocean-going steamships had been temporarily suspended.

Boats from among the hundreds of craft on the river were rushed to the spot where the span disappeared and rescued many of the men who were on it as it dropped.

The fallen structure sank 200 feet to the bottom of the river, and engineers who witnessed the collapse expressed doubts as to whether it would ever be brought up again.

The bridge was being constructed at a cost of \$17,000,000 in order to shorten the railway journey from Halifax to the Canadian Northwest by 200 miles. It is on the site of the structure which collapsed Aug. 29, 1907, with a loss of seventy lives.

The central span, which was being hoisted into place to-day, weighed more than 5,000 tons and was 440 feet long.

It had been constructed on pontoons a few miles east of the bridge site and was towed into position immediately under the gap left in the anchor arms of the structure.

Chains with links 30 inches in diameter, together with girders, were then attached to the span, and 8,000-ton hydraulic jacks commenced the stupendous task of lifting the span into place.

This work could be accomplished only at a few feet an hour, and as the distance from the floor of the bridge to the level of the river is 150 feet the engineers had not counted on completing the operations until the end of this week or later.

The project interrupted today's session in 1912, when at the request of the Quebec City Council a New York engineer submitted plans and estimates. Courage and capital were lacking, however, and it was not until 1912 that the serious work was given serious consideration. The plan of bridge building was at that time becoming generally used, and distinguished Canadian engineers obtained a charter at Ottawa and after many years of delay the building was begun, only to have it terminate disastrously in the collapse of the unfinished structure in 1907.

Canada's Federal Railway Department then decided to reconstruct it, and the undertaking was placed in

## ALLIES ATTACK BULGARS ON BOTH WINGS IN BALKANS

British Cross Struma River Under Heavy Fire Near Salonica—Serbs Fight to West.

### FRENCH ALSO BATTLE. ONE BODY RECOVERED

Desperate Encounters Reported as Combined Forces Push Offensive.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The allies have taken the offensive on both wings in the Balkans.

The British forced a crossing of the river Struma under heavy fire and began an attack on the Bulgarian left wing. The French War Office announced this afternoon that the crossing was made at Orizak, about forty-two miles northeast of Salonica. The British are attacking the towns of Nivolien and Karad Jaquell and heavy fighting is going on.

On the allied left wing the Serbians pressed forward, driving the Bulgars out of the villages of Emboria and Pakeshort. Serbian artillery also forced the Bulgars to retire near Florina.

The French also are forcing the fight, attacking from the Vardar to Lake Doiran.

Whether the allied operations, together with the Russo-Rumanian attacks in the Dobruja, form the beginning of the long expected double offensive to crush Bulgaria, it is too early to determine.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—British troops on the front in Greek Macedonia took the offensive last night. They crossed the Struma River, the War Office announced to-day, and attacked the Bulgarians, who are resisting desperately.

The announcement follows: "On the Struma front British troops crossed the river at Orizak, under the fire of the enemy, and attacked on the left (eastern) bank the villages of Nevoien and Karababes, where the enemy is obstinately defending himself.

"From the region west of the Vardar to Lake Doiran our artillery violently bombarded Bulgarian positions and made some effective practice on the enemy's batteries.

"On the Serbian front a fresh withdrawal of Bulgarian advanced posts is reported."

## TWO YOUTHS DROWN AS CONEY THROGS SEE RESCUER FAIL

Life Saver Battles in Vain in High Surf and Barely Escapes Himself.

### ONE BODY RECOVERED

One of Two Young Men Stricken and Caught Companion in Death Grip.

A thousand men and women saw two young men drown in the heavy surf at Coney Island to-day, after a struggle that almost cost the life of a rescuer.

Many automobiles had gathered, as usual, at the foot of the Concourse at Ocean Parkway at 9 A. M. The motorists enjoyed the fresh, cool breeze as they watched the heavy surf. Picking their way among the cars and the people on foot, two youths came across the avenue from their homes beyond the Hotel Shelburne.

They wore blue bathing suits. One was fair-haired and blue-eyed, stood 5 feet 10 inches and was rather slender. The other was two inches shorter, a little younger and with every appearance of confidence.

About three hundred feet off the shore the younger of the two men was seen to throw his arms high in air then sink out of view. The other swam to his aid, dived and brought him up in a few seconds. Men shouted encouragement and women screamed. The younger man suddenly swung both arms around the neck of the other and they both sank out of sight.

James Eustis, manager of the Park, saw the scene, heard the cries and ran up the beach. In a few strokes he reached the place where the struggling swimmers slowly came to the surface. He dragged the elder youth free of the clutch that was drowning him, and began to tow him toward shore. The man was so panic stricken on that he grabbed Eustis around the neck, and the two sank together.

Mounted Policeman James Houghby rode his horse into the surf in an effort to help, but the sea ran so high that the horse bucked and scrambled back ashore. Eustis tried under water to break the clutch of the man he had in tow, but found it impossible. He raised his knees and with a mighty thrust got himself free. Then he swam after the youth and tried to get him again by the hair, but the waves had swept him far out of reach and Eustis had all he could do to get himself ashore.

John McMonigle, a guard at the Municipal Baths, dived and recovered the body of the elder youth after it had been under water 20 minutes. Dr. Goodheart of the Coney Island Hospital used the pulmotor for half an hour without avail.

McMonigle found the body of the other bather after an hour's search. It had sunk to the bottom and he recovered it by diving. Guard Alfred Frey was so badly lacerated by a grappling-iron during the search that he was attended at the Coney Island Hospital and sent home. Two pairs of trousers were found on the beach, but there was no mark of identification on them.

## PASTOR LOSES TWO SONS, CITY MOURNS WITH HIM

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The two little sons of the Rev. M. Seymour Purdy, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church here, have died in less than a week from infantile paralysis.

They were four and seven years old. The youngest child died this morning.

The city has been deeply moved by the deaths and prayers have been offered in the churches for the family.

## 300 STRIKERS WRECK CAR AND CARRY OFF CREW

Crowd Hurls Stones Until All Windows and Light Fixtures Are Smashed.

### PASSENGERS IN PANIC.

False Alarms of Riots Call Out Police and Campaign to Tire Them Out Is Seen.

A crowd of 300 Interborough strikers, who had just left a meeting at Lyceum Hall, at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, this afternoon stopped and wrecked a Third Avenue surface car at Eighty-ninth Street, dragged the motorman and conductor from their places and bore the two men off on their shoulders to the meeting hall.

Although the car was well filled with passengers the strikers did not hesitate to bombard it with stones until all the windows at front and back—the car was of the open type—had been broken and the light fixtures smashed.

At the first stone the passengers scrambled from the car in a confusion of fear, as the car was completely surrounded by the crowd of strikers. Loud demands were made that the conductor and motorman desert the car and their jobs, but the two under the protection of Policeman Kremelview, of the Bath Beach Station, who was detailed aboard as a safeguard, covered in the middle of the car.

The stone throwing and the threats of the crowd so terrified the two employees that they were for leaving the car at once, but the policeman refused to let them go, demanding that they take the car back to the barns and desert it there if they wished.

But this did not suit the strikers. They at once streamed into the car and promptly dragged the conductor and motorman over the dashboard and bore them off.

Policeman Kremelview had the assistance of a brother policeman, but they were unable to cope with the crowd, although they used their clubs freely.

Before the crowd left the car they had wrecked it. All the glass and a large part of the woodwork had been smashed and the electric control put out of working order. So it was left "dead" at the crossing, and within a few minutes all the southbound traffic of the Third Avenue system was tied up.

Telephone reports of rioting and disorder were sent to Police Headquarters from all parts of the city during the morning. They purported to come from employees of the Interborough and from citizens who had witnessed scenes of rowdiness.

In every instance police reserves were hurried to the places indicated by the telephone messages. They had their run in vain. Not only did they find no fighting in progress, but no crowds which threatened trouble and no amount of inquiry disclosed any earlier basis for the alarms.

The police came to the conclusion that a carefully organized campaign to harass the police, keep them scattered away from points where real violence was planned and to tire them out was in progress. There was no relaxation of the effort to get uniformed men and detectives out in answer to every alarm.

## PRESIDENT'S SISTER, WHO IS NEAR DEATH FROM PERITONITIS

HERE IN AUTO ON WAY TO JOIN ILL SISTER

### Cancels Seaside Plans and Rushes With Wife to Mrs. Howe's Bedside.

President Wilson, accompanied only by Mrs. Wilson and Secret Service guards, arrived in New York noon after noon to-day by automobile from Long Branch and continued by train to New London, Conn., where the President's sister, Mrs. Annie E. Howe, is seriously ill.

Leaving the Summer White House at 9 o'clock this morning, the President made the run to New York rapidly and inconspicuously. Late last night he had received word that Mrs. Howe's condition was considered critical, and all arrangements made for his holiday by the sea, were immediately cancelled.

Secretary Tumulty and the White House staff were left at Asbury Park executive offices to look after business affairs coming from Washington, while Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, remained at Shadow Lawn.

A private car had been ordered by telephone attached to the New Haven train leaving Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock. The President reached there a little ahead of time and at once went to his car.

How long Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will remain at New London depends upon the state of Mrs. Howe's illness. The Presidential yacht Mayflower is now at New London, having taken the Mexican Commission there last week for the conference now in progress.

Mr. Wilson may use the yacht to return later in the week to his summer home which he has been able to occupy only two days.

## PRESIDENT'S SISTER GROWING WEAKER, SAYS HER DOCTOR.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Annie E. Howe, President Wilson's sister, who is critically ill of peritonitis, passed a comfortless night last night, but is growing weaker, according to a statement issued to-day by Dr. H. M. Lee, the attending physician. Dr. Lee spent most of the night at Mrs. Howe's bedside.

Dr. Lee, Philadelphia and Haverhill, Mass., and New York will arrive at 7 o'clock to-day.

## Dutch Steamer With Contraband Captured by Germans.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—German warships captured the Dutch steamer Nemo in the North Sea Thursday. It was officially announced to-day. The Nemo was carrying contraband.

## Great Bull Fighter Hurt by a Cowcatcher.

JUAREZ, Mex., Sept. 11.—Juan Rangel, a famous and expert bull fighter, whom hundreds of tourists have seen avoid the furious rushes of maddened bulls in the bull ring here, was hit and badly injured by a train on the Noc Oeste Road. The train runs once a week. It was going at four miles an hour when the cowcatcher hit him.

## LABOR HEADS ASKED TO O. K. INDUSTRIAL TIE-UP BY WIRE; CITY FEDERATION VOTES FRIDAY

Longshoremen's Union Only One That Can Go Out in Aid of Car-men at Once—Threatens to Block Coal for Power Houses.

## ALL SURFACE CAR LINES ARE BADLY CRIPPLED

In an effort to hasten the execution of the plan of the street car union leaders to force a sympathetic strike involving between 700,000 and 800,000 union workers in this city, a short-out policy was agreed upon at a conference of the leaders this afternoon. It was decided to call a meeting of all the national and international Presidents of the various unions in the American Federation of Labor to assemble in this city next Thursday.

Such a meeting is necessary in order to declare a big sympathetic strike as many of the strongest unions have contracts with the employers in their trades which they do not care to violate. The general union rule, adopted to curb the activities of hot heads or schemers, is that no local union can call a strike without the permission of the national officers of the organization.

The national and international presidents, some seventy-five in number, are scattered all over the continent, and it would be impossible to get them all here before the end of the week. But the men who want a sympathetic strike to help along the street railway strikers are in a hurry. They say they gave the Interborough too much time to get ready, and they purpose to strike now at the earliest possible moment.

With this end in view such of the

## 71ST IS BACK HOME; EVERY MAN OF 'EM AS HAPPY AS A LARK

They're at Camp Whitman, All in Good Health—May Be Held There Two Weeks.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BEACON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Seventy-first New York Regiment, National Guard of the United States, arrived at Camp Whitman from the border at noon to-day under command of Col. Bates. They were in excellent spirits, despite six days aboard tourist sleepers. The men sang and cheered all the way from Beacon to the camp.

There is not a single case of sickness among the 1,473 men or fifty-four officers of the regiment.

Brig. Gen. George R. Lyster, commanding the Third Brigade, accompanied the Seventy-first. He did not know how long the regiment is to be held at Camp Whitman before being returned to its home station, but from other sources it is learned that the health regulations will require that very regiment be held in camp for at least two weeks.

The Fourteenth and Third Regiments are expected to follow at intervals of twenty-four hours.

## LONGSHOREMEN ARE REPORTED READY TO GO OUT.

The Longshoremen's Union, a local organization, is not bound by the usual rule requiring permission to go on strike. Police information is that the longshoremen are all ready to quit and police preparations for that contingency have already been completed.

The Central Federation of Union, the local governing body of all the local unions allied with the American Federation of Labor, will meet Friday night. This organization is composed of delegates from the various unions. The meeting will be important because the national and international officers will depend largely on the reports from the Central Federated

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